# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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# (54) RECOVERY METHOD OF CHLOROSILANES

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for efficiently refining and recovering chlorosilanes from chlorosilane liquids containing aluminum chloride under a safe operation condition by reducing the incidence of deposition/plugging troubles in a reboiler in a distillation column.

SOLUTION: The recovery method comprises a distillation step wherein the chlorosilane liquids containing aluminum chloride are distilled in the distillation column while an aluminum chloride concentration is adjusted to <2 wt.%; provided that the temperature of a bottom liquid in the column is 50°C, a deposition step wherein the bottom liquid in the distillation step is partially taken out from the distillation column and cooled to deposit solid aluminum chloride, a separation step wherein the solid aluminum chloride deposited in the deposition step is separated and a recycling step wherein the chlorosilane liquid with a reduced aluminum chloride concentration, which has been separated in the separation step, is recycled to the distillation step.

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### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

The chlorosilicanes refined by distilling the chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride are faced collecting as effluent,

- (1) The distillation process which distills chlorosilicane liquid while adjusting the aluminum chloride concentration dissolved in the bottom in a distilling column to the concentration of under the saturation solubility in the temperature of a bottom,
- (2) The deposit process which a part of bottom of the distilling column of the above-mentioned distillation process is extracted [process], and this bottom is cooled [process], and deposits an aluminum chloride solid-state,
- (3) The separation process which separates the aluminum chloride solid-state which deposited at the deposit process,

It reaches.

(4) The circulation process which circulates through the chlorosilicane liquid with which the aluminum chloride concentration separated from the separation process fell to said distillation process, since -- the recovery approach of the chlorosilicanes characterized by becoming. [Claim 2]

The recovery approach of the chlorosilicanes according to claim 1 which operate whenever [ stoving temperature / of the bottom of a distilling column ] in a distillation process so that it may become 50 degrees C or more, and operate cooling temperature in a deposit process so that it may become 40 degrees C or less.

[Claim 3]

The recovery approach of the chlorosilicanes according to claim 1 or 2 which make the solid particulate of an aluminum chloride exist in the separated chlorosilicane liquid in a separation process.

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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the new recovery approach of the chlorosilicanes from the chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride. In detail, the approach of continuing at a long period of time and collecting chlorosilicanes with high recovery is offered from the chlorosilicanes containing an aluminum chloride, preventing scalings, such as a distilling-column reboiler.

[Description of the Prior Art]

As the manufacture approach of the most typical chlorosilicanes, there is the approach of chlorinating or hydrogenation chlorinating metallurgical class silicon. Since impurities, such as about 0.01 - 10% of the weight of aluminum, iron, and titanium, usually contain in metallurgical class silicon, in compounding chlorosilicanes from metallurgical class silicon, in the generated rough chlorosilicane, impurities, such as an aluminum chloride, ferric chloride, and a titanium chloride, contain.

Since chlorosilicanes are used as a raw material for manufacture of the semi-conductor class high purity silicon or photovoltaics class silicon, the rough chlorosilicanes containing an impurity are refined and used.

[0004]

Generally, since these metal chlorides have the boiling point higher than useful chlorosilicanes, such as trichlorosilane (henceforth TCS), and a silicon tetrachloride (henceforth STC), the approach of carrying out evaporation recovery of the chlorosilicanes using a distilling column has been enforced from the former.

[0005]

As a typical conventional technique of an approach to separate the impurity which makes chlorosilicanes and an aluminum chloride representation, the bottom of a distilling column was extracted continuously or intermittently, and there was a method of preventing concentration of an aluminum chloride or other impurities (patent reference 1 reference). the reason for preventing concentration of an impurity here -- especially -- the aluminum chloride in an impurity -- the heating front face of a reboiler etc. -- a solid-state -- depositing -- not only reducing efficiency of heat transfer -- just -- being alike -- it is for resulting in a state of obstruction and checking continuous running. However, this approach was not economical in order to discard a lot of useful chlorosilicanes together with an impurity.

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u> on the other hand, as an approach of collecting chlorosilicanes to the exterior of the bottom section 13 of a distilling column 11 Install a reboiler 12 in this bottom section and stable ranking and hierarchy, and it connects by two liquid interconnecting catwalks 10 and 14. And a settling chamber 15 is further \*\*\*\*(ed) in the lower part from the path 10 under a liquid interconnecting catwalk with a reboiler at the distilling-column pars basilaris ossis occipitalis, and the approach of accumulating

the aluminum chloride 16 which deposited in this settling chamber is proposed (patent reference 2 reference).

[0007]

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the description of the patent reference 2 is to have \*\*\*\*(ed) [ having arranged the heating surface and the up liquid interconnecting catwalk 9 of a reboiler 2 below the oil level of the distilling-column bottom section 3, and ] the settling chamber 8 of chlorination aluminum in the lower location further from the lower liquid interconnecting catwalk 10. [0008]

In the above-mentioned approach, if chlorosilicane liquid A is heated with a reboiler 12, the chlorosilicane liquid in this reboiler will be low-consistency-ized by cubical expansion, and will go up, and the heated chlorosilicane liquid will flow into the distilling-column bottom section 13 through the up liquid interconnecting catwalk 14. This flow is made into driving force, from the lower liquid interconnecting catwalk 10, chlorosilicanes flow and the convection current is promoted between the distilling-column bottom section 13 and a reboiler 12. And extreme concentration of the aluminum chloride concentration in a reboiler 12 is controlled by that convection current, and the aluminum chloride of the solid-state which deposited exceeding supersaturation stability concentration is automatically eliminated by self-weight from this convection current at a settling chamber 15. The discharge chlorosilicane liquid D with which purification chlorosilicane effluent B contains a solid-state aluminum chloride from the distilling-column overhead is extracted from the pars basilaris ossis occipitalis of a settling chamber 15.

[0009]

Although this approach was skillful and continuous running of abbreviation half a year was possible, when the condition of the supersaturation of an aluminum chloride existed in the heated chlorosilicanes, it was not able to be said as sufficient approach to continue preventing the scaling of a reboiler over the long period of time for one year after the cause of generating of a scale existing.

Furthermore, the fluid containing hydrogen, a chlorosilicane steam, an aluminum chloride steam, and silicon fines is contacted into the chlorosilicane liquid in a settler container as an approach thought completely differs from the approach mentioned above, under an about 180-degree C elevated temperature and the environment of the high pressure of 3MPaG extent, and the approach of make silicon fines and an aluminum chloride sludge sediment together, and separate in this chlorosilicane liquid, is proposed (nonpatent literature 1).

However, since the problem like equipment of breakage of the equipment ingredient by the elevated temperature, high pressure, and corrosive environment and damage on the bulb which extracts a slurry quantitatively from a hyperbaric atmosphere often generated this approach, the decline in an operating ratio was a problem.

[Patent reference 1] JP,62-277193,A

[Patent reference 2] JP,56-136601,A

[Nonpatent literature 4] DOE/JPL contract 954334-10, "LOW-COST SOLAR ARRAY PROJECT; FEASIBILITY OF THE SILANE PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SEMICONDUCTOR-GRADE SILICON", FINAL REPORT (Phases I and II), Filmed in 1980 [0012]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to propose the approach of reducing deposit / lock out trouble of the aluminum chloride in the reboiler in a distilling column, and being under a safe operating condition and carrying out purification recovery of the chlorosilicanes efficiently with simple equipment and little energy from the chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride. [0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly that this invention person should solve the above-mentioned

technical problem, the approach by heating concentration, and especially the factor that checks operation prolonged by the approach of said patent reference 2 The fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in the chlorosilicanes which convected and circulate through the inside of the reboiler of the patent reference 2 The supersaturation in front of a deposit is reached and it turned out that it is because the deposit deposition of an aluminum chloride may begin to the heating surface of a reboiler ignited by the air bubbles of chlorosilicane generated when the convection current gives many weak parts and much heating energy too much within a reboiler.

this invention person established the assumption that the concentration of the aluminum chloride which is essentially dissolving into the chlorosilicanes supplied in a reboiler had to be maintained under at a certain fixed concentration, in order to have continued at the long period of time of one year and to have prevented the scaling and lock out of a reboiler. As a result of continuing examination here based on the phenomenon of the above-mentioned precedence example, it hit on an idea to the approach of using the temperature dependence of the solubility of the aluminum chloride in chlorosilicane liquid.

Although the result of having measured the solubility of the aluminum chloride in chlorosilicane liquid per 10 degrees C was shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, it became clear further above 50 degrees C that it was 0.1 % of the weight 0.5% of the weight at 40 degrees C 2% of the weight at the time of 30 degrees C or less. [0016]

If an above-mentioned assumption and the solubility curve of <u>drawing 3</u> are taken into consideration, when distilling chlorosilicanes above 50 degrees C, the saturation solubility of an aluminum chloride is about 2 % of the weight. That is, operation which maintains the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration of the bottom section to less than about 2% of the weight was carried out, discarding the useful chlorosilicanes of the bottom section suitably first of all, since it predicted that it was stabilized for a long period of time, and a distilling column could be operated, without generating the lock out trouble of a reboiler when maintaining the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration of a bottom to less than 2% of the weight. Consequently, for one year, it was stabilized, the distilling column could be operated by continuation, and the above-mentioned assumption was able to be proved.

In order to collect useful chlorosilicanes, examination was continued further. According to drawing 3, it became clear that the saturation solubility of fused salt-ized aluminum could be reduced even to 0.1% of the weight only by cooling at 30 degrees C or less. That is, if the bottom which contained about 2% of the weight of fused salt-ized aluminum above 50 degrees C is cooled at 30 degrees C, 95% of fused salt-ized aluminum can be deposited as a solid-state, and it can be made to change to the gestalt which can carry out separation removal easily.

[0018]

What is necessary is to deposit the aluminum chloride of the amount which \*\*\*\*ed in the amount of aluminum chlorides which flows in a system, and just to dissociate by rough chlorosilicanes, in order to continue maintaining the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a distilling-column bottom below to saturation solubility. Namely, what is necessary is to extract a part of mere bottom, to carry out separation processing, and just to recycle it in a distilling column, if this approach by which high aluminum chloride removal effectiveness is acquired by easy actuation is used, since the aluminum chloride which should be cooled and deposited and should be removed is very little.

[0019]

And compared with the deposit by said heating concentration, a desiccation part could not generate the deposit by cooling easily to a device table side, since the aluminum chloride individual of the shape of a generated particle is excellent also in sedimentation nature and redispersible, the deposition of a scale and the effectiveness which cannot happen very easily check a certain thing, and it came to complete this invention for it.

[0020]

That is, this invention faces [ collecting as effluent ] the chlorosilicanes refined by distilling the

chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride,

- (1) The distillation process which distills chlorosilicane liquid while adjusting the aluminum chloride concentration dissolved in the bottom in the distilling column to the concentration of under the saturation solubility in the temperature of a bottom,
- (2) The deposit process which a part of bottom of the distilling column of the above-mentioned distillation process is extracted [process], and this bottom is cooled [process], and deposits an aluminum chloride solid-state,
- (3) The separation process which separates the aluminum chloride solid-state which deposited at the deposit process,

It reaches.

(4) The circulation process which circulates through the chlorosilicane liquid with which the aluminum chloride concentration separated from the separation process fell to said distillation process, since -- it is the recovery approach of the chlorosilicanes characterized by becoming.

According to the further examination of this invention person, the solubility of <u>drawing 3</u> is one direction-solubility which unlike the relation between the dissolution and the deposit by the salt and solvent which are generally known well is materialized only when temperature tends toward low temperature from an elevated temperature. That is, the aluminum chloride of the solid-state which once deposited by cooling is not substantially remelted, even if it heats chlorosilicane liquid and carries out a temperature up to 50 degrees C or more.

[0022]

Therefore, even when the aluminum chloride concentration dissolved in said chlorosilicane liquid is low, the aluminum chloride of the solid-state which carried out [ above-mentioned ] the deposit can be existed. It is desirable to separate imperfectly the aluminum chloride which deposited in the cooling process, and to make the solid particulate of the separated chlorosilicane liquid Nakashio-ized aluminum exist using this phenomenon. That is, this solid particulate exists to a cooling process through a distillation process with a solid-state, acts as seed crystal in a cooling process, and becomes possible [ depositing an aluminum chloride efficiently ]. [0023]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

As for the chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride, in this invention, what condenses the chlorosilicane mixed gas which metallurgical class silicon, chlorine, a hydrogen chloride or hydrogen, a silicon tetrachloride, etc. of about 90 - 99% of purity containing aluminum, iron, titanium, etc. were made to react at 300-600 degrees C, and generated them, and is obtained is typical.

Although the class and generation rate of chlorosilicanes which generate the above-mentioned chlorosilicane composition reaction by the reaction raw material or the reaction condition differ from each other, they are the chloro mono silanes which make representation TCS (SiHCl3), STC (SiCl4), dichlorosilane (SiH2Cl2), etc. In addition to these, the chlorosilicanes of a polymer are sometimes contained [ dimer chlorosilicanes, such as a PENTA chloro disilane (Si2HCl5) and a hexa chloro disilane (Si2Cl6), and ] further.

[0025]

Moreover, at the chlorosilicane composition reaction which uses metallurgical class silicon as a raw material, a part of impurity contained in metallurgical class silicon is also chlorinated, and impurity elements, such as an aluminum chloride, ferric chloride, a titanium chloride, and a calcium chloride, are also contained in rough chlorosilicanes.

[0026]

Since it is industrially common that a fluid bed reaction is used as for the above-mentioned synthetic reaction, the fines of metallurgical class silicon are also accompanied to this reaction exhaust gas in many cases.

[0027]

Therefore, the chlorosilicane liquid containing the aluminum chloride in this invention can also be made into the mode containing some or all of silicon fines with which it goes together. moreover -- or the process which installs a filter before condensation actuation and removes silicon fines can be inserted, and it can also consider as the mode which does not contain silicon fines.

Hereafter, this invention is explained based on the typical operation gestalt Fig. shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. [0029]

The distillation processes (1) which distill and refine chlorosilicane liquid are high-boiling point impurities, such as an aluminum chloride, and a process which separates the chlorosilicanes which should be collected and refined substantially.

[0030]

The well-known distilling column like the distilling column 1 which has a reboiler 2 can be used for a distillation process (1). That is, what is usually used can use a distilling-column tray without a limit. For example, the restoration type filled up with the stacked packing object, the dumped packing object, etc., a bubble cap type, a perforated plate ceremony, etc. are held.

[0031]

Although the chlorosilicane liquid A containing the aluminum chloride supplied to a distillation process (1) can be supplied to any part of a distilling column, in order to prevent the dirt of a tray, it is more desirable to supply the bottom section of a distilling column directly.

The method which makes the perimeter of a distilling-column bottom a jacket type, and heats it directly is sufficient as the reboiler 2 which impresses the energy with which chlorosilicanes evaporate, and the method which installs a heat exchanger in the exterior of a distilling-column bottom is sufficient as it. Moreover, the method which installs a heat exchanger in the interior of the distilling-column bottom 3 is also employable.

[0032]

Although shell and a tube method are suitably adopted as a heat exchanger in order to earn heat transfer area generally, a coil type, an electrical heater, etc. are employable.
[0033]

Since it will become the cause of a scaling if chlorosilicane liquid piles up in the heat exchanger which impresses the energy of distillation and an aluminum chloride is condensed by altitude, it is desirable to consider as the structure where liquid cannot pile up easily. The approach of using the convection current by heating as a method with which liquid cannot pile up easily may be used, and the approach of pouring liquid compulsorily using a pump etc. can also be adopted suitably. [0034]

Since the boiling point difference of the impurity which should carry out separation removal with the chlorosilicanes which should be collected and refined is quite large, distillation does not need to perform advanced rectification especially. That is, 0.1 to about one is [ that what is necessary is just the range which can maintain distillation actuation ] sufficient also as a reflux ratio.

[0035]

It is good to operate most preferably 50 degrees C or more of 70-150 degrees C of temperature of a bottom at 80-120 degrees C with a distillation process (1). Thus, by making temperature of a bottom into 50 degrees C or more, the solubility of the aluminum chloride in chlorosilicane liquid can be made high with about 2 % of the weight, the management range of the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in this bottom can be made large, and it can have allowance in operation.

In addition, since the amount of the solid-state aluminum chloride which deposits at a deposit process (2) can make removal effectiveness of an aluminum chloride high while the one where the fused saltized aluminum concentration in a bottom is possible higher makes the processing circulating load of this invention little, since it is based on the difference of the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a bottom, and the saturation dissolution concentration after cooling, it is desirable.

[0037]

On the other hand, in order to prevent the aluminum chloride deposit and lock out to a reboiler 2 and to attain stable prolonged operation, the aluminum chloride concentration dissolved into the bottom needs to adjust to under the saturation solubility in the temperature of the bottom. For example, when the temperature of a bottom is 50 degrees C or more, it is desirable to maintain the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a bottom in 0.8 - 1.5% of the weight of the range preferably 0.5 to 1.8% of the weight. [0038]

The measuring method of the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in the chlorosilicane liquid with which a solid-state aluminum chloride exists, and solid-state aluminum chloride concentration can be enforced simple by the approach of illustrating below etc. First, the chlorosilicane liquid in a bottom is sampled without changing the temperature, and weight is measured. Filtration separation of precipitate and the supernatant is carried out without changing temperature succeedingly. It is made to dry at the temperature of 50 degrees C or less in an inert gas ambient atmosphere, and the gravimetry of the precipitate is carried out, and it computes solid-state aluminum chloride concentration from relation with the original chlorosilicane liquid sampling weight.

On the other hand, a supernatant measures the part or all, they is made it to carry out evaporation to dryness at the temperature of 50 degrees C or less in an inert gas ambient atmosphere, and it performs the gravimetry of the residue. Fused salt-ized aluminum concentration is computed from the relation of this residue weight, supernatant output, solid-state aluminum chloride concentration, and the original amount of chlorosilicane liquid samplings. that the most uses a fluorescent X-ray method in order to check this although any residue is an aluminum chloride \*\*\*\* -- or residue -- dissolving -- ICP (inductively coupled plasma) -- the elementary composition of residue is checked using law and concentration is amended suitably.

[0040]

In this invention, some liquid of a distillation process (1) is extracted and it is sent by the deposit process (2) which it cools [process] and deposits a part of fused salt-ized aluminum.

[0041]

The liquid-sending approach from a distillation process (1) to a deposit process (2) can be especially used without a limit, if it is the approach that liquid can be moved. That is, each approach of using the self-weight of liquid, the differential pressure between processes, or a pump can adopt suitably. [0042]

At a deposit process (2), it is required to cool a liquid. In order for the deposit rate of an aluminum chloride solid-state to fully reduce the concentration of a melt with slight speed at this time, as for the temperature of chlorosilicane liquid, it is desirable to adopt temperature sufficiently lower than the temperature of said bottom. When the temperature of a bottom is 50 degrees C or more, specifically, it is preferably good to cool [ 40 degrees C or less / -50-30-degree C ] to -20-20 degrees C more preferably. [0043]

It is simplest to use the well-known liquid cooling equipment 4 which circulates a refrigerant for the interior or the exterior of the container used for this process as an approach of cooling chlorosilicane liquid in a deposit process (2), and it is desirable. Although an aluminum chloride may deposit on the cooled wall surface slightly, a scaling may be carried out to it at this time and the heat exchange capacity for cooling may decline gradually, it is very easy to remove this scale. Therefore, even when a scale arises by forming the means which scratches a scale in the wall surface cooled, it can remove easily. As an approach of scratching the above-mentioned scale, there are an approach of rotating a paddle, a helical ribbon, etc. with a motor, a method of circulating a sponge ball etc. together with chlorosilicane liquid, etc., and all can be adopted suitably.

In this invention, in order to discharge some aluminum chloride solid-states [ at least ] which deposited at the above-mentioned deposit process out of a system, the separation process (3) which separates the aluminum chloride of chlorosilicane liquid and a solid-state is required.

[0045]

Since sedimentation nature is very good, as shown in drawing, as for the depositing aluminum chloride solid-state 7, it is simple in equipment to use a settling tank 5, and it is the most desirable mode. [0046]

As dissociating another mode of an approach, a filtration method with a filter, a centrifugal separation machine method, etc. can adopt an aluminum chloride solid-state suitably with chlorosilicane liquid. [0047]

Chlorosilicane liquid and the separated aluminum chloride solid-state are discharged from a separation process (3) as discharge chlorosilicane liquid D by the sedimentation method, filtration, or the centrifuge method in the state of the slurry regime containing some chlorosilicane liquid, or a sludge. The recovery of useful chlorosilicanes can be raised, so that there are few amounts of the chlorosilicanes discharged together at this time. Moreover, purification chlorosilicane effluent B is taken out from the distilling-column overhead.

[0048]

As the point which should be mentioned especially here was explained in the solubility of <u>drawing 3</u>, a solid aluminum chloride is hardly remelting, even if it heats. And since redispersible is very good, if liquid is not delayed, causing the blockaded trouble which carries out deposition to a reboiler etc. will not almost have what fused salt-ized aluminum deposited and was solidified in the shape of a particle. [0049]

Therefore, in said separation process (3) of this invention, a distillation process can be circulated through a circulation line 6 in the condition of having made it existing in the chlorosilicane liquid with which the part was separated, without carrying out separation removal of the whole quantity of the solid-state aluminum chloride which deposited. In this case, the concentration of the aluminum chloride which dissolved by remelting of the aluminum chloride of this solid-state does not rise substantially.

And in the continuing deposit process, the aluminum chloride of the above-mentioned solid-state can act effectively as seed crystal at the time of an aluminum chloride deposit, and can speed up the deposit rate, as a result processing speed.

[0051]

If a suitable mode is illustrated when carrying out the above-mentioned mode, in separation by filtration, the mode which extracts liquid in the condition that sedimentation is not completed completely will be mentioned in the sedimentation by the mode to which the opening of a filtration side is extended and passage of a detailed aluminum chloride particle is urged, and the settling tank 5 as shown in <u>drawing 1</u>.

[0052]

As mentioned above, when making the solid particulate of an aluminum chloride exist in the chlorosilicane liquid through which it circulates to a distillation process, it is desirable [ the concentration ] to adjust to about 0.1 - 10% of the weight in order to prevent the trouble of devices, such as a pump by the solid particulate. Moreover, the magnitude of the above-mentioned solid particulate has desirable about 0.1-10 micrometers.

[0053]

Moreover, in a deposit process, the mode which carries out recycling of a part of slurry separated at the separation process (3) or sludge to a deposit process (2) as other approaches in which the solid particulate of an aluminum chloride is made to exist as seed crystal is also suitably employable. [0054]

Moreover, in this invention, said deposit process (2) and separation process (3) can also use equipment equipped with the function to carry this out to coincidence within the same container. As the above-mentioned equipment, a crystal OSURO mold crystallizer, a DTB mold crystallizer, DP mold crystallizer, etc. can be mentioned, for example. [0055]

In this invention, an aluminum chloride the chlorosilicanes in which the part was divided into as a solid-state and fused salt-ized aluminum concentration decreased according to a separation process (3) Since

recycling is finally carried out to a distillation process (1) by the circulation process (4), The aluminum chloride concentration dissolved in the chlorosilicanes which result in the reboiler of a distillation process (1) can also be maintained to low concentration, the trouble of the lock out by deposit of an aluminum chloride can be prevented, and long-term continuous running for one year can be attained. [0056]

[Effect of the Invention]

As understood from the above explanation, according to this invention, it is possible to reduce the lock out trouble of a distilling-column reboiler, and to carry out purification recovery of the chlorosilicanes efficiently with little energy from the chlorosilicane liquid containing an aluminum chloride, and it is a industrial very useful approach.

[0057]

[Example]

Although the example for explaining this invention to a detail is given and explained hereafter, this invention is not limited to these examples.

[0058]

Example 1

Condensate 10,700 kg/H of the chlorosilicane composition reactor containing 84 % of the weight of STCs, about 16 % of the weight of TCSes, and about 0.01 % of the weight of fused salt-ized aluminum was distilled by supplying a distilling column in order to remove a heavy-metal component. The distilling-column bottom in a distillation process (1) was adjusted at about 80 degrees C.

this distilling-column bottom to a bottom -- the rate of 80 kg/H -- extracting -- a deposit process (2) -- it was large and cooled to 20 degrees C using the heat exchanger with a wing. The filter facility which contains the bag filter made from Teflon (trademark) of 1 micrometer of openings in a separation process (3) was passed, and the chlorosilicane liquid which was cooled by 20 degrees C and deposited the solid-state carried out filtration separation of the depositing aluminum chloride solid-state.

In addition, this filter facility was made into two sequences, and when filtration differential pressure went up, after it changed passage to another sequence, the back wash of it was carried out with filtrate. Thus, while filtering the sludge continuously, from the lower part of a filter facility, on the average, the filter back wash liquid containing an aluminum chloride solid-state was extracted at the rate of about 12 kg/H, and carried out neutralization abandonment. Filtrate was returned to the distilling-column bottom by average about 68 kg/H in the circulation process (4).

When this actuation was continued for about 500 hours, the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a distilling-column bottom was [ the aluminum chloride concentration in a concentrate of the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in distilling-column return liquid ] about 21 % of the weight about 0.1% of the weight about 1.5% of the weight. Furthermore, finally, actuation was continued, and it was stabilized for 8000 hours, and after carrying out consecutive operation, halt actuation was performed intentionally. The chlorosilicanes discarded in these 8000 hours were about 96t.

[0062]

Example 2

In the same distillation actuation as an example 1, it changed to the bag filter in a separation process (3), and the sedimentation container with a capacity of 150l. was used. While making the depositing aluminum chloride solid-state sediment within this sedimentation container, from the lower part of this sedimentation container, at the rate of 6 kg/H, the concentrate to which the aluminum chloride solid-state sedimented was extracted continuously, and carried out neutralization abandonment. The supernatant of a separation process (3) was returned to the distilling-column bottom by about 74 kg/H in the circulation process (4).

[0063]

When this actuation was continued for about 500 hours, for the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration

in a distilling-column bottom, the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in distilling-column return liquid was [ the aluminum chloride concentration in a concentrate of the solid-state aluminum chloride concentration in distilling-column return liquid ] about 21 % of the weight about 0.5% of the weight about 0.1% of the weight about 1.5% of the weight. [0064]

Furthermore, finally, actuation was continued, and it was stabilized for 8000 hours, and after carrying out consecutive operation, halt actuation was performed intentionally. The chlorosilicanes discarded in these 8000 hours were about 40t.

[0065]

Since the existing aluminum chloride solid-state became seed crystal and generated the solid particulate of right sedimentation nature when the solid-state aluminum chloride which was not separated at a separation process (3) circulated at a deposit process (2) via a distillation process (1), what might separate the aluminum chloride efficiently with the easy sedimentation container is conjectured.

The example 1 of a comparison

In the same distillation actuation as an example 1, direct neutralization abandonment of the draw liquid from a distilling-column bottom was carried out by 80 kg/H, without passing through a deposit process (2), a separation process (3), and a circulation process (4). When actuation of this \*\* was continued for about 500 hours, the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a distilling-column bottom was about 1.5 % of the weight. Furthermore, finally, actuation was continued, and it was stabilized for 8000 hours, and after carrying out consecutive operation, halt actuation was performed intentionally. The chlorosilicanes discarded in these 8000 hours were about 630t.

[0067]

The example 2 of a comparison

In the same distillation actuation as an example 1, the amount of draws from a distilling-column bottom was reduced to 50 kg/H, and processing liquid was returned to the distilling-column bottom via the deposit process (2) as an example 1 that others are the same, the separation process (3), and the circulation process (4). When this actuation was continued for about 500 hours, the fused salt-ized aluminum concentration in a distilling-column bottom was [ the aluminum chloride concentration in a concentrate of the aluminum chloride concentration in distilling-column return liquid ] about 20 % of the weight about 0.1% of the weight about 2.5% of the weight. When actuation was furthermore continued, the distilling-column reboiler blockaded about 5000 hours after, and it became difficult to continue distillation actuation. In order to open wide and wash a distilling-column facility, the shutdown was carried out for about 0.5 months.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Process drawing showing the location mode of the approach of this invention

[Drawing 2] Process drawing showing the conventional approach

[<u>Drawing 3</u>] The graph which shows the relation between chlorosilicane station temperature and fused salt-ized aluminum concentration

[Description of Notations]

1 Distilling Column

- 2 Reboiler
- 3 Distilling-Column Bottom Section
- 4 Liquid Cooling Equipment
- 5 Settling Tank
- 6 Circulation Line
- 7 Aluminum Chloride Solid-state
- 8 Settling Chamber
- 9 Liquid Interconnecting Catwalk
- 10 Liquid Interconnecting Catwalk

A Chlorosilicane liquid

- B Purification chlorosilicane effluent C Circulation chlorosilicane liquid D Discharge chlorosilicane liquid

[Translation done.]

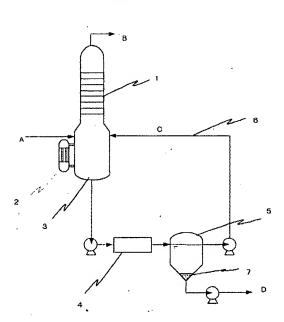
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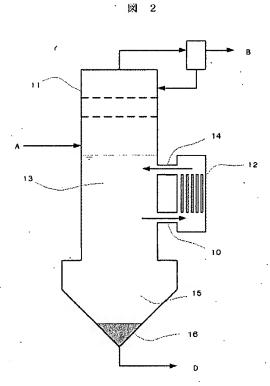
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DRAWINGS**

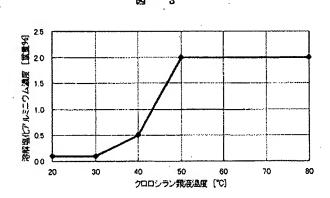
# [Drawing 1]



# [Drawing 2]







[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】クロロシラン類の回収方法

# (57) [要約]

【課題】塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン液類から、蒸留塔のリポイラーでの折出・閉塞トラブルを低減し、安全な操作条件下で効率よくクロロシラン類を精製回収する方法に関する。

【解決手段】塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液を、蒸留塔において塔底液の塩化アルミニウム機度を塔底液温度が50℃の場合、2重量光未満の機度に調整しながらクロロシラン類液の蒸留を行う蒸留工程を実施した後、上記蒸留工程の蒸留塔の塔底液の一部を抜き出し、該塔底液を冷却して塩化アルミニウム固体を折出させる折出工程を実施し、次いで、析出工程で析出した塩化アルミニウム固体を分離する分離工程を実施し、更に、分離工程より分離された塩化アルミニウム濃度の低下したクロロシラン液を前記蒸留工程に循環する循環工程を実施する。

【選択図】 なし

# 【特許請求の範囲】

### 【請求項1】

塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液を蒸留することによって精製されたクロロシラン類を流出液として回収するに際し、

- (1)蒸留塔において塔底液に溶解している塩化アルミニウム濃度を塔底液の温度における飽和溶解度未満の濃度に調整しながらクロロシラン類液の蒸留を行う蒸留工程、
- (2) 上記蒸留工程の蒸留塔の塔底液の一部を抜き出し、該塔底液を冷却して塩化アルミニウム固体を析出させる析出工程、
- (3) 析出工程で析出した塩化アルミニウム固体を分離する分離工程、 及び

(4)分離工程より分離された塩化アルミニウム濃度の低下したクロロシラン液を前記蒸留工程に循環する循環工程、

からなることを特徴とするクロロシラン類の回収方法。

### 【請求項2】

蒸留工程において蒸留塔の塔底液の加熱温度を50℃以上となるように操作し、かつ、析 出工程において冷却温度を40℃以下となるように操作する請求項1記載のクロロシラン 類の回収方法。

#### 【請求項3】

分離工程において、分離されたクロロシラン液中に塩化アルミニウムの固体粒子を存在せ しめる請求項1又は2に記載のクロロシラン類の回収方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

# 【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液からのクロロシラン類の新規な 回収方法に関する。詳しくは、塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類より、蒸留塔 リポイラー等のスケーリングを防止しながら、長期間に亘ってクロロシラン類を高回収率 で回収することが可能な方法を提供するものである。

### [0002]

# 【従来の技術】

最も代表的なクロロション類の製造方法としては、冶金級シリコンを塩素化または水素化 30 塩素化する方法がある。冶金級シリコン中には通常 0、01~10重量%程度のアルミニウム、鉄、チタン等の不純物が含有されているため、冶金級シリコンからクロロシラン類を合成する場合には、生成した租クロロシラン中には塩化アルミニウム、塩化鉄、塩化チタン等の不純物が含有されている。

#### [0003]

クロロシラン類は、半導体級高純度シリコンや太陽光発電級シリコンの製造用原料として 使用されるため、不純物を含有する粗クロロシラン類は精製されて使用される。

#### [0004]

一般的にこれらの金属塩化物は、トリクロロシラン(以下、TCSとも言う)や四塩化珪素 (以下、STCとも言う) 等の有用なクロロシラン類よりも沸点が高いため、従来から 40、蒸留塔を利用してクロロシラン類を蒸発回収する方法が実施されてきた。

# [0005]

クロロシラン類と塩化アルミニウムを代表とする不純物の分離する方法の代表的な従来技術としては、蒸留塔の塔底液を連続的または間欠的に抜き出し、塩化アルミニウムやその他の不純物の歳縮を防止する方法があった(特許文献 1 参照)。ここで、不純物の歳縮を防止する理由は、特に不純物中の塩化アルミニウムがリポイラーの加熱表面等に固体で析出し、伝熱効率を低下させるだけでなく、ついには閉塞状態に至り、連続運転を阻害するためである。しかしながら、この方法は、大量の有用なクロロシラン類も不純物と一緒に廃棄することになるため、経済的でなかった。

[0006].

一方、クロロシラン類を回収する方法として、図2に示すように、蒸留塔11の塔底部1 3の外部に、設塔底部と横並びにリポイラー12を設置して2本の液体連絡通路10、1 4で連結し、かつ、蒸留塔底部でリポイラーとの液体連絡通路の下の通路10よりさらに 下部に沈降室15を拡設し、この沈降室に祈出した塩化アルミニウム16を蓄積する方法 が提案されている (特許文献2参照)。

#### [0007]

図2に示されるように、特許文献2の特徴は、蒸留塔塔底部3の液面より下部にリポイラ - 2の加熱面及び上部液体連絡通路9を配置したこと、さらに下部液体連絡通路10より さらに下の位置に塩化アルミの沈降室8を拡設したことにある。

#### [00008]

上記方法において、リポイラー12でクロロシラン類液Aを加熱すると、該リポイラー内 のクロロシラン類液は体積膨張によって低密度化して上昇し、加熱されたクロロシラン類・ 液が上部液体連絡通路14を通って蒸留塔塔底部13に流入する。この流れを駆動力とし 、下部液体連絡通路10からはクロロシラン類が流入して、蒸留塔塔底部13とリポイラ - 12との間で対流が促進される。そして、その対流によってリポイラー12での塩化ア ルミニウム濃度の極度な濃縮を抑制し、過飽和安定濃度を超えて折出した固体の塩化アル ミニウムは自重によってこの対流から沈降室15に自然に排除される。精製クロロシラン 類流出液Bは蒸留塔塔頂から、固体塩化アルミニウムを含有する排出クロロシラン類液D は沈降室15の底部より抜出される。

#### [0009]

この方法は巧妙であり、約半年間の連続運転は可能であるが、加熱されたクロロシラン類 中で塩化アルミニウムの過飽和の状態が存在することにより、スケールの発生の原因が存 在することから、1年間の長期間にわたってリポイラーのスケーリングを防止し続けるに は十分な方法とはいえなかった。

### [0010]

更に、上述した方法とは思想が全く異なる方法として、水素とクロロシラン類蒸気と塩化 アルミニウム蒸気とシリコン微粉を含有した流体を180℃程度の高温と3MPaG程度 の高圧の環境下でセトラー容器内のクロロシラン液体に接触させ、該クロロシラン液体中 でシリコン微粉と塩化アルミニウム析出物を一緒に沈降させて分離する方法が提案されて いる(非特許文献1)。

### [0011]

しかしながら、この方法は、高温・高圧・腐食環境による装置材料の破損、および高圧環 境からスラリーを定量的に抜き出すバルブの損傷という装置的な問題がしばしば発生する ため、稼働率の低下が問題であった。

【特許文献 1】特開昭 6 2 - 2 7 7 1 9 3 号公報

【特許文献2】特開昭56-136601号公報

【非特許文献4】DOE/JPL 954334-10, "LOWcontract COST SOLAR ARRAY PROJECT; FEASIBILITY OF THE SILANE PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SEMICON DUCTOR-GRADE SILICON", FINAL REPORT (Phase I and II) Filmed in 1980

# $[0\ 0\ 1\ 2]$

### 【発明が解決しようとする課題】。

従って、本発明の目的は、塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン液類から、蒸留塔で のリポイラーでの塩化アルミニウムの析出・閉塞トラブルを低減し、安全な操作条件下で 、かつ単純な装置と少ないエネルギーにより効率よくクロロシラン類を精製回収する方法 を提案することにある。

#### $[0\ 0\ 1\ 3]$

### 【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明者は、上記課題を解決すべく総意検討した結果、加熱巖縮による方法、特に、前記 50

特許文献2の方法で長期間の運転を阻害する要因は、特許文献2のリポイラー内を対流・循環しているクロロシラン類中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度が、析出寸前の過飽和に達しており、リボイラー内で対流が弱い部分や、加熱エネルギーを多く与えすぎることによって発生するクロロシランの気泡などを契機にして、リボイラーの加熱面に塩化アルミニウムの析出沈着が開始する場合があるためであることがわかった。

#### [0014]

本発明者は、1年という長期に亘りリポイラーのスケーリングや閉塞を防止するには、本質的に、リポイラー内に供給されるクロロシラン類中に溶解している塩化アルミニウムの 濃度をある一定浸度未満に保たなければならないという仮説を打ち立てた。ここで上記の 先行事例の現象を踏まえて検討を続けた結果、クロロシラン類液における塩化アルミニウ 10ムの溶解度の温度依存性を利用する方法に想到した。

### [0015]

図3には、クロロシラン類液における塩化アルミニウムの溶解度を10℃単位で測定した 結果を示すが、50℃以上で2重量%、40℃で0.5重量%、更に、30℃以下のとき に0.1重量%であることが判明した。

#### [0 0 1 6]

上述の仮説と図3の溶解度線を考慮すると、50℃以上でクロロシラン類を蒸留する場合、塩化アルミニウムの飽和溶解度は約2重量%である。すなわち、塔底液の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度を2重量%未満に維持すれば、リポイラーの閉塞トラブルを発生することなく、蒸留塔を長期間安定して操作し得ると予測したため、まずは、塔底部の有用なクロロ 20シラン類を適宜廃棄しながら、塔底部の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度を約2重量%未満に維持する運転操作を実施した。その結果、蒸留塔を1年間連続で安定して運転することができ、上述の仮説を立証することができた。

### [0017]

有用なクロロシラン類を回収するために更に検討を続けた。図3によれば、30℃以下に冷却するだけで、溶解塩化アルミニウムの飽和溶解度を0.1重量%にまで低下させることができることが判明した。すなわち、50℃以上で約2重量%の溶解塩化アルミニウムを含有した塔底液を30℃に冷却すれば、95%の溶解塩化アルミニウムを固体として折出させ、容易に分離除去しうる形態に変化させることができる。

### [0018]

蒸留塔塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度を飽和溶解度以下に維持し続けるためには、 祖クロロシラン類によって系内に流入する塩化アルミニウム量に相応した量の塩化アルミ ニウムを析出させて分離すればよい。すなわち、冷却・析出させて除去すべき塩化アルミ ニウムは極めて少量であるため、簡単な操作で高い塩化アルミニウム除去効率が得られる 本方法を用いれば、塔底液のほんの一部を抜き出して分離処理し、蒸留塔に再循環すれば よい。

# [0019]

しかも、冷却による折出は、前記加熱議縮による析出に比べて装置表面に乾燥部分が生成し難く、生成した微粒子状の塩化アルミニウム個体は沈降性も再分散性も優れているために、スケールの沈着も極めて起こり難い効果もあることを確認し、本発明を完成するに至 40った。

# [0020]

即ち、本発明は、塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液を蒸留することによって 精製されたクロロシラン類を流出液として回収するに除し、

- (1) 蒸留塔において塔底液に溶解した塩化アルミニウム濃度を塔底液の温度における飽 和溶解度未満の濃度に調整しながらクロロシラン類液の蒸留を行う蒸留工程、
- (2)上記蒸留工程の蒸留塔の塔底液の一部を抜き出し、該塔底液を冷却して塩化アルミニウム固体を析出させる析出工程、
- (3)析出工程で析出した塩化アルミニウム固体を分離する分離工程、 及び

(4) 分離工程より分離された塩化アルミニウム凝度の低下したクロロシラン類液を前記 蒸留工程に循環する循環工程、

からなることを特徴とするクロロシラン類の回収方法である。

#### [0 0 2 1]

本発明者のさらなる検討によれば、図3の溶解度曲線は、一般的に良く知られている塩と 溶媒による溶解・析出の関係とは異なり、温度が高温から低温に向かうときだけに成立す る一方向的な溶解度曲線である。即ち、冷却によって一旦析出した固体の塩化アルミニウムは、クロロシラン類液を加熱して50℃以上に昇温しても実質的に再溶解しない。

### [0022]

従って、前記クロロシラン類液に溶解した塩化アルミニウム濃度が低い場合でも、上記析 10 出した固体の塩化アルミニウムは存在することが可能である。かかる現象を利用して、冷却工程において析出した塩化アルミニウムの分離を不完全に行い、分離されたクロロシラン類液中塩化アルミニウムの固体粒子を存在せしめることが好ましい。即ち、該固体粒子は、蒸留工程を経て冷却工程まで固体のままで存在し、冷却工程において種晶として作用し、塩化アルミニウムの析出を効率的に行うことが可能となる。

### [0023]

# 【発明の実施の形態】

本発明において、塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液は、アルミニウム、鉄、チタン等を含有する純度90~99%程度の冶金級シリコンと、塩素、または塩化水素、または水素と四塩化珪素、などとを300~600℃で反応させて生成したクロロシラン <sup>20</sup> 類混合ガスを凝縮して得られるものが代表的である。

### [0024]

上記クロロシラン類合成反応は反応原料や反応条件によって生成するクロロシラン類の種類や生成割合は異なるが、TCS(SiHCl。)、STC(SiCl。)、およびジクロロシラン(SiH2Cl。)などを代表とするクロロモノシラン類である。これらに加え、ペンタクロロジシラン(Si2HCl。)やヘキサクロロジシラン(Si2Cl。)などの二量体クロロシラン類や、さらに多量体のクロロシラン類も含有されることがある

# [0025]

また、冶金級シリコンを原料とするクロロシラン類合成反応では、冶金級シリコン中に含 30まれる不純物も一部塩素化され、粗クロロシラン類には塩化アルミニウム、塩化鉄、塩化チタン、塩化カルシウム等の不純物元素も含有される。

#### [0026]

上記合成反応は工業的には流動層反応が使用されることが一般的であるため、該反応排対 スには冶金級シリコンの微粉も同伴されることが多い。

### [0027]

従って、本発明における塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液は、同伴されるシリコン微粉の一部または全部を含有する態様とすることもできる。またあるいは凝縮操作より前にフィルターを設置してシリコン微粉を除去する工程を挿入し、シリコン微粉を含有しない態様とすることもできる。

### [0028]

以下、図1に示す代表的な実施形態図をもとに本発明を説明する。

#### [0029]

クロロシラン類液を蒸留して精製する蒸留工程(1)は、実質的に塩化アルミニウムなど の高沸点不純物と回収・精製すべきクロロシラン類を分離する工程である。

#### [0030]

蒸留工程(1)にはリポイラー2を有する蒸留塔1の如き公知の蒸留塔を使用することができる。即ち、蒸留塔トレイは、通常使用されているものが制限なく使用できる。例えば、規則充填物、不規則充填物等を充填した充填式、パブルキャップ式、多孔板式、などが挙げられる。

# [0031]

蒸留工程(1)に供給する塩化アルミニウムを含有するクロロシラン類液Aは、蒸留塔のどの部分に供給することもできるが、トレイの汚れを防止するために蒸留塔の塔底部に直接供給することがより好ましい。

クロロシラン類が蒸発するエネルギーを印加するリボイラー 2 は、蒸留塔塔底の周囲をジャケット式にして直接加熱する方式でもよいし、蒸留塔塔底の外部に熱交換器を設置する方式でもよい。また、蒸留塔塔底 3 の内部に熱交換器を設置する方式も採用可能である。 【0032】

熱交換器としては、一般的には伝熱面積を稼ぐためにシェルアンドチューブ方式が好適に 採用されるが、蛇管式や電熱ヒーターなども採用可能である。

#### [0033]

蒸留のエネルギーを印加する熱交換器にはクロロション液が滞留して塩化アルミニウムが 高度に濃縮されるとスケーリングの原因となるため、液が滞留し難い構造とすることが好ましい。液が滞留し難い方式としては、加熱による対流を利用する方法でもよいし、ポンプなどを利用して強制的に液を流す方法も好適に採用できる。

#### [0034]

回収・精製すべきクロロシラン類と分離除去すべき不純物の沸点差はかなり大きいため、 蒸留は特に高度な精留を行う必要はない。即ち、蒸留操作を維持できる範囲であればよく 、還流比も0、1~1程度でもよい。

#### [0035]

蒸留工程(1)で搭底液の温度は、50℃以上、より好ましくは70~150℃、最も好ましくは80~120℃で操作することがよい。このように搭底液の温度を50℃以上にすることで、クロロシラン類液中の塩化アルミニウムの溶解度を約2重量%と高くすることができ、該塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度の管理範囲を広くすることができ、運転操作にゆとりを持つことができる。

# [0036]

加えて、析出工程(2)で析出する固体塩化アルミニウムの量は、塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度と冷却後の飽和溶解濃度の差によるため、塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度はできるだけ高い方が、本発明の処理循環量を少量にしながら塩化アルミニウムの除去効率を高くすることができるため好ましい。

#### [0037]

一方、リボイラー2への塩化アルミニウム析出・閉塞を防止し、長期間の安定的な運転を達成するためには、塔底液中に溶解した塩化アルミニウム濃度は、その塔底液の温度における飽和溶解度未満に調整することが必要である。例えば、塔底液の温度が50℃以上である場合、塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度を0.5~1.8重量%、好ましくは0.8~1.5重量%の範囲に維持することが好ましい。

#### [0038]

固体塩化アルミニウムが存在するクロロシラン類液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム機度および 固体塩化アルミニウム機度の測定方法は、以下に例示する方法等によって簡便に実施でき る。まず、塔底液中のクロロシラン類液をその温度を変化させずにサンプリングして重量 40 を測定する。引き続き温度を変化させずに沈殿物と上澄み液をろ過分離する。沈殿物は不 活性ガス雰囲気中で50℃以下の温度で乾燥させて重量測定し、当初のクロロシラン液サ ンプリング重量との関係より固体塩化アルミニウム機度を算出する。

### [0039]

一方、上澄み液はその一部または全部を量りとり、不活性ガス雰囲気中で50℃以下の温度で蒸発乾固させ、その残渣の重量測定を行う。該残渣重量、上澄み液採取量、固体塩化アルミニウム濃度、および当初のクロロシラン液サンプリング量の関係から溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度を算出する。いずれの残渣もそのほとんどが塩化アルミニウムであるが、これを確認するために蛍光X線法を用いたり、あるいは残渣を溶解してICP(誘導結合プラズマ)法を用いて残渣の元素組成を確認し、適宜濃度を補正する。

PREVIOUS PAGE | NEXT PAGE | DETAIL

# [0040]

本発明において、蒸留工程 (1) の液の一部は抜き出され、冷却して溶解塩化アルミニウムの一部を折出させる折出工程 (2) に送液される。

#### [0 0 4 1]

蒸留工程 (1) から析出工程 (2) への送液方法は、液を移動させることができる方法であれば特に制限なく使用できる。すなわち、液の自重、工程間の圧力差、あるいはポンプなどを使用する方法がいずれも好適に採用できる。

#### [0 0 4 2]

析出工程 (2) では、液体を冷却することが必要である。このとき、塩化アルミニウム固体の析出速度を速めながら、溶解物の濃度を十分に低下させるために、クロロシラン類液 10の温度は、前記塔底液の温度より十分低い温度を採用することが好ましい。具体的には、塔底液の温度が50℃以上の場合、40℃以下、好ましくは−50~30℃、より好ましくは−20~20℃まで冷却するのがよい。

#### [0 0 4 3]

析出工程(2)においてクロロシラン類液を冷却する方法としては、該工程に用いる容器の内部または外部に冷媒を流通させる公知の液冷却装置4を用いることが最も簡便であり好ましい。このとき、冷却された壁面には塩化アルミニウムが僅かに析出してスケーリングし、冷却のための熱交換能力が徐々に低下する場合もあるが、かかるスケールは極めて除去し易い。そのため、冷却される壁面にはスケールを掻き取る手段を設けることによってスケールが生じた場合でも、容易に除去することができる。上記スケールを掻き取る方にとしては、パドルやヘリカルリボンなどを電動機で回転させる方法や、スポンジボールなどをクロロシラン類液と一緒に流通させる方法などがあり、いずれも好適に採用できる

### [0044]

本発明において、上記析出工程にて析出した塩化アルミニウム固体の少なくとも一部を系外に排出するために、クロロシラン類液と固体の塩化アルミニウムを分離する分離工程 (3) が必要である。

### [0045]

析出した塩化アルミニウム固体7は極めて沈降性が良いため、図に示すように沈降槽5を 用いることが装置的に簡便であり、最も好ましい態様である。

### [0046]

塩化アルミニウム固体をクロロシラン液と分離する方法の別の態様として、フィルターに よるろ過方式や、遠心分離器方式なども好適に採用することができる。

# [0047]

沈降法、ろ過法、または遠心分離法などによってクロロシラン類液と分離された塩化アルミニウム固体は、クロロシラン類液を多少含有するスラリー状態またはスラッジ状態で排出クロロシラン類液Dとして分離工程(3)から排出される。このときに一緒に排出するクロロシラン類の量が少ないほど、有用なクロロシラン類の回収率を高めることができる。また、精製クロロシラン類流出液Bは、蒸留塔塔頂より取り出される。

### [0048]

ここで特筆すべき点は、図3の溶解度曲線において説明したように、固体の塩化アルミニウムは加熱してもほとんど再溶解しないことである。そして、溶解塩化アルミニウムが析出して粒子状に固体化したものは、再分散性も非常に良いため、液を滞らせることがなければリボイラーなどに沈着して閉塞するトラブルを起こすことは殆どない。

#### [004.9]

従って、本発明の前記分離工程 (3) においては、析出した固体塩化アルミニウムの全量を分離除去することなく、その一部を分離されたクロロシラン類液に存在させた状態で循環ライン6を経て、蒸留工程に循環させることができる。この場合、かかる固体の塩化アルミニウムの再溶解によって溶解した塩化アルミニウムの濃度が上昇することは実質的に無い。

(9)

ターを内蔵するフィルター設備に通過させ、析出した塩化アルミニウム固体をろ過分離した。

### [0060]

なお、該フィルター設備は2系列とし、ろ過差圧が上昇すると別系列に流路を切替えた後、ろ過液にて逆洗した。このようにして連続的に析出物のろ過を行う一方、塩化アルミニウム固体を含有したフィルター逆洗液は、フィルター設備の下部から平均で約12kg/Hの速度で抜き出して中和廃棄した。ろ過液は循環工程(4)において平均約68kg/Hで蒸留塔塔底に返送した。

### [0 0 6 1]

この操作を約500時間継続した時点では、蒸留塔塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度 10は約1.5 重量%、蒸留塔返送液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度は約0.1 重量%、濃縮物中の塩化アルミニウム濃度は約21重量%であった。さらに操作を続け、最終的に800時間安定して連続操作した後、計画的に停止操作を行った。この8000時間で廃業されたクロロシラン類は約96トンであった。

### [0062]

#### 実施例2

実施例1と同様な蒸留操作において、分離工程(3)でのバッグフィルターにかえて容量 150リットルの沈降容器を用いた。析出した塩化アルミニウム固体を設沈降容器内で沈 降させる一方、塩化アルミニウム固体が沈降した濃縮物は、該沈降容器の下部から6kg /Hの速度で連続的に抜き出して中和廃棄した。分離工程(3)の上澄み液は循環工程(20 4)において約74kg/Hで蒸留塔塔底に返送した。

# [0063]

この操作を約500時間継続した時点では、蒸留塔塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度は約1.5 重量%、蒸留塔返送液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム湿度は約0.1 重量%、蒸留塔返送液中の固体塩化アルミニウム湿度は約0.5 重量%、凝縮物中の塩化アルミニウム濃度は約21重量%であった。

# [0064]

さらに操作を続け、最終的に8000時間安定して連続操作した後、計画的に停止操作を行った。この8000時間で廃棄されたクロロシラン類は約40トンであった。

### [0065]

分離工程(3)で分離されなかった固体塩化アルミニウムが蒸留工程(1)を経由して析出工程(2)に循環された際、既存の塩化アルミニウム固体が種晶となって良沈降性の固体粒子を生成したため、簡単な沈降分離容器で効率よく塩化アルミニウムを分離し得たものと推測する。

### [0066]

#### 比較例 1

実施例1と同様な蒸留操作において、蒸留塔塔底液からの抜き出し液を析出工程(2)、分離工程(3)、および循環工程(4)を経ずに、80kg/Hで直接中和廃棄した。該この操作を約500時間継続した時点では、蒸留塔塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度は約1.5重量%であった。さらに操作を続け、最終的に8000時間安定して連続操作 40した後、計画的に停止操作を行った。この8000時間で廃棄されたクロロシラン類は約630トンであった。

### [0067]

# 比較例2

実施例1と同様な蒸留操作において、蒸留塔塔底液からの抜き出し量を50kg/Hに低下させ、その他は実施例1と同様の析出工程(2)、分離工程(3)、および循環工程(4)を経由して処理液は蒸留塔塔底に返送した。この操作を約500時間継続した時点では、蒸留塔塔底液中の溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度は約2.5重量%、蒸留塔返送液中の塩化アルミニウム濃度は約2.1重量%、濃縮物中の塩化アルミニウム濃度は約20重量%であった。さらに操作を続けたところ、約5000時間後に蒸留塔リポイラーが閉塞し、

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蒸留操作を継続することが困難になった。蒸留塔設備を開放して洗浄するために約0.5 ヶ月間操業停止した。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の方法の位置態様を示す工程図

【図2】従来の方法を示す工程図

【図 3】 クロロシラン類駅温度と溶解塩化アルミニウム濃度との関係を示すグラフ

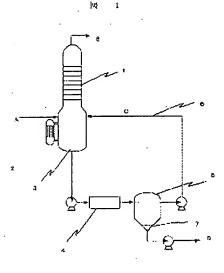
# 【符号の説明】

- 1 蒸留塔
- 2 リボイラー
- 3 蒸留塔塔底部
- 4 液冷却装置
- 5 沈降槽
- 6 循環ライン
- 7 塩化アルミニウム固体
- 8 沈降室
- 9 液体連絡通路
- 10 液体連絡通路
- A クロロシラン類液
- B 精製クロロシラン類流出液
- C 循環クロロシラン類液
- D 排出クロロシラン類液

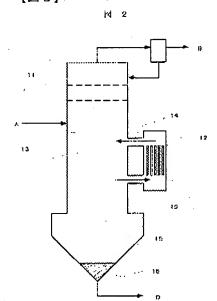
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# [図1]



# 【図2】



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